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# The Berean.

THEY RECEIVED THE WORD WITH ALL READINESS OF MIND, AND SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES DAILY, WHETHER THOSE THINGS WERE SO.—ACTS XVII. 11.

VOLUME V.—No. 8.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1848.

[WHOLE NUMBER 216]

## THE LILIES.

O ye, who cannot trust your God,  
Turn to you fields, and look abroad;  
Review the lilies there—  
Each verdant leaf, each tint behold;  
Not even Israel's king of old,  
Arrayed in purple and in gold,  
With these could e'er compare.

Then why, ye children of the dust,  
Thankless, a gracious God distrust—  
A Father ever true?  
'Tis he who quills each floral gem,  
And clothes unsought the rising stem:  
If thus his care extends to them,  
Will he not care for you?

Look on the lilies of the field;  
In them his providence revealed:  
The fainting soul may stay:  
If he a short-lived flower arrays,  
Will he not clothe through distant days,  
And keep to show his endless praise,  
A better race than they?

Look on the lilies—let them be  
Meek teachers of humility.  
To check the' claret here;  
The humble lilies can outshine;  
The candid child of Adam's line,  
Though clothed in garments rich and fine,  
Adorn'd by human art.

Rec. J. S. Brown.

## THE SHORT CATECHISM, A. D. 1553.

Continued.

**Master.** Thou hast touched (my son) the chief cause of Christ's rising again. Now would I fain hear thy mind of his going up into heaven. What answer, thinkest thou, is to be made to them, that say, It had been better for him to tarry here with us, presently to rule and govern us? For, beside other divers causes, it is likely, that the love of the people towards their prince, specially being good and gracious, should grow the greater by his present company.

**Scholar.** All these things which he should do present, that is to say, if he were in company among us, he doth them absent. He ruleth, maintaineth, strengtheneth, defendeth, rebuketh, punisheth, correcteth, and performeth all such things as do become such a prince, or rather God himself. All those things (I say) performeth he, which belong either to our need or profit, honour or commodity. Beside this, Christ is not so altogether absent from the world, as many do suppose. For albeit the substance of his body be taken up from us; yet is his Godhead perpetually present with us; although not subject to the sight of our eyes. For things that be not bodily, can not be perceived by any bodily mean. Who ever saw his own soul? No man. Yet what is there more present or want to each man nearer, than his own soul? Spiritual things are not to be seen, but with the eye of the spirit. Therefore he that in earth will see the Godhead of Christ: let him open the eyes, not of his body, but of his mind; but of his faith; and he shall see him present, whom eye hath not seen; he shall see him present, and in the midst of them, where ever he be two or three gathered together in his name: he shall see him present with us, even unto the end of the world. What said I? shall he see Christ present? Yea, he shall both see and feel him dwelling within himself: in such sort as he doth his own proper soul. For he dwelleth and abideth in the mind and heart of him which fasteneth all his trust in him.

**Master.** Very well: but our confession is that he is ascended up into heaven. Tell me therefore how that is to be understood.

**Scholar.** So use we commonly to say of him, that hath attained to any high degree or dignity: that he is ascended up, or advanced into some high room, some high place or state: because he hath changed his former case, and is become of more honour than the rest. In such case is Christ gone up, as he before came down. He came down from highest honour to deepest dishonour, even the dishonour and vile state of a servant, and of the cross. And likewise afterward he went up, from the deepest dishonour, to the highest honour, even that same honour, which he had before. His going up into heaven, yea, above all heavens, to the very royal throne of God, must needs be evident by most just reason, that his glory and majesty might in comparison agreeably answer to the proportion of his baseness and reproachful estate. This doth Paul teach us, in his writing to the Philippians: he became obedient even unto death: yea, the very death of the cross. Wherefore God hath both advanced him to the highest state of honour: and also given him a name above all names: that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of all things in heaven, earth and hell. But although he be already gone up into heaven: nevertheless by his nature of Godhead, and by his Spirit, he shall always be present in his church: even to the end of the world. Yet this proveth not that he is present among us in his body. For his Godhead hath one property: his manhood another: His manhood was created; his Godhead uncreated. His manhood is in some one place of heaven: his Godhead is in such sort everywhere, that it filleth both heaven and earth. But to make this point plainer, by a similitude or comparing of like to like. There is nothing that doth trulier, like a shadow, express Christ, than the sun: for it is a fit image of the light and brightness of Christ. The sun doth always keep the heaven: yet do we say that it is present also in the world: for without light there is nothing present, that is to say, nothing to be seen of any man: for the sun, with his light, filleth all things. So Christ is lifted up above all heavens, that he may be present with all, and fully furnish all things, as St. Paul doth say. But as

touching the bodily presence of Christ here in earth (if it be lawful to place in comparison great things with small), Christ's body is present to our faith: as the sun, when it is seen, is present to the eye: the body whereof, although it do not bodily touch the eye, nor presently with it together here in earth, yet is it present to the sight, notwithstanding so large a distance of space between. So Christ's body, which at his glorious going up was conveyed from us: which hath left the world, and is gone unto his Father: is a great way absent from our mouth, even then when we receive with our mouth the holy sacrament of his body and blood. Yet is our faith in heaven: and beholdeth that the Sun of righteousness: and is presently together with him in heaven, in such sort as the light is in heaven with the body of the sun, or in earth the sun with the sight. And as the sun is present to all things by his light: so is Christ also in his Godhead. Yet neither can from the body the light of the sun be sundered: nor from his immortal body the Godhead of Christ. We must therefore so say, that Christ's body is in some one place of heaven, and his Godhead every where: that we neither of his Godhead make a body: nor of his body a God.

**Master.** I see (my son) thou art not ignorant after what sort Christ is rightly said to be from us in body, and with us in spirit. But this one thing would I know of thee: why Christ our Lord is thus conveyed away from the sight of our eyes; and what profit we take by his going up to heaven?

**Scholar.** The chief cause thereof was to pluck out of us that false opinion, which sometime deceived the Apostles themselves: that Christ should in earth visibly reign, as other kings, and ruling princes of the world. This error he minded to have utterly suppressed in us: and that we should think his kingdom to consist in higher things. Which thing he therefore thought fitter, because it was more for our commodity and profit, that some such kingdom should be set up, as the foundations thereof should rest upon our faith. Wherefore it was necessary that he should be conveyed away from us, past perceiving of all bodily sense: that by this mean our faith might be stirred up and exercised to consider his government and providence, whom no sight of bodily eyes can behold. And forasmuch as he is not king of some one country alone: but of heaven and earth: of quick and dead: it was most convenient that his kingdom should be otherwise governed, than our senses may attain unto. For else he should have been constrained, sometime to be carried up to heaven: sometime to be driven down to the earth: to remove sometime into one country, sometime into another: and like an earthly prince to be carried hither and thither, by divers change of changeable affairs. For he could not be presently with all at once, unless his body were so turned into Godhead, that he might be in all in many places together: as Eutyches, and certain like heretics held opinion. If it so were that he might be each where present with all, at one very instant time: then were he not man, but a ghost: neither should he have had a true body, but a fantastical: whereof should have sprung forth with a thousand errors: all which he hath dispatched by carrying his body up whole to heaven. In the mean season he, remaining invisible, governeth his kingdom and commonwealth, that is his church, with sovereign wisdom and power. It is for men to rule their commonwealths by a certain civil policy of men: but for Christ and God, by a heavenly godlike order. But all that I have hitherto said containeth but a small parcel of the profit, that we take by the carrying up of Christ's body into heaven. For there are many more things, that here might be rehearsed, whereof large store of fruit is to be gathered. But specially this may not be left unspoken: that the benefits are such, and so great, which come unto us by the death, rising again, and going up of Christ, as no tongue either of men or angels is able to express. And that you may know my mind herein: I will rehearse certain of the chief: whereunto, as it were two principal points, the rest may be applied. I say therefore: that both by these and other doings of Christ, two commodities do grow unto us: the one, that all the things that ever he hath done, for our profit and behoof he hath done them: so that they be as well our own, if we will cleave therewith unto with steadfast and lively faith, as if he had done them ourselves. He was nailed to the cross: we were also nailed with him: and in him our sins punished. He died: and was buried: we likewise with our sins are dead and buried: and that in such sort, that all remembrance of our sins is utterly taken out of mind. He is risen again: and we are also risen again with him: that is, are so made partakers of his rising again and life, that from henceforth death hath no more rule over us. For the same Spirit is in us that raised up Jesus from the dead. Finally, as he is gone up into heavenly glory: so are we lifted up with him. Albeit that these things do not now appear: yet then shall they all be brought to light, when Christ, the light of the world, shall show himself in his glory, in whom all our bliss is laid up in store. Moreover by his going up are granted us the gifts of the Holy Ghost: as Paul doth sufficiently witness (Eph. iv.). The other commodity, which we take by the doings of Christ, is: that Christ is set for an example unto us, to frame our lives thereafter. If Christ hath

been dead: if he hath been buried for sin: he was so but once. If he be risen again: if he be gone up to heaven: he is but once risen: but once gone up. From henceforth he dieth no more, but liveth with God: and reigneth in everlasting continuance of glory. So if we be dead: if we be buried to sin: how shall we hereafter live in the same? If we be risen again with Christ: if by steadfast hope we live now in heaven with him: heavenly and godly things, not earthly and frail, we ought to set our care upon. And even as heretofore we have borne the image of the earthly man: so from henceforward let us bear the image of the heavenly. As the Lord Christ never ceased to do us good, by bestowing upon us his Holy Spirit: by garnishing his church with so many notable gifts: and by perpetual praying to his Father for us: like reason ought to move us to aid our neighbour with all our endeavour: to maintain, as much as in us lieth, the bond of charity; and to honour Christ our Lord and Saviour, not with wicked traditions and cold devices of men, but with heavenly honour and spiritual indeed, most fit for us that give it, and him that shall receive it, even as he hath honoured and doth honour his Father. For he that honoureth him honoureth also the Father, of which he himself is a substantial witness.

**Master.** The end of the world holy scripture telleth the fulfilling and performance of the kingdom and mystery of Christ, and the renewing of all things. For (saith the Apostle Peter in his second Epistle the third chapter.) We look for a new heaven, and a new earth, according to the promise of God: wherein dwelleth righteousness. And it seemeth reason that corruption, unsteadfast change, and sin, whereunto the whole world is subject, should at length have an end. Now by what way, and what fashion circumstances these things shall come to pass, I would fain hear thee tell.

**Scholar.** I will tell you as well as I can, according to the witness of the same Apostle. The heavens shall pass away like a storm: the elements shall melt away: the earth, and all the works therein, shall be consumed with fire: as though he should say: as gold is wont to be fined: so shall the whole world be purified with fire, and be brought to his full perfection. The lesser world, which is man, following the same, shall likewise be delivered from corruption and change. And so for man this greater world (which for his sake was first created) shall at length be renewed, and be clad with another hue, much more pleasant and beautiful.

**Master.** What then remaineth?  
**Scholar.** The last and general doom. For Christ shall come: at whose voice all the dead shall rise again, perfect and sound both in body and soul. The whole world shall behold him, sitting in the Royal throne of his Majesty: and after the examination of every man's conscience, the last sentence shall be pronounced. Then the children of God shall be in perfect possession of that kingdom of freedom from death and of everlasting life, which was prepared for them before the foundations of the world were laid. And they shall reign with Christ for ever. But the ungodly that believed not, shall be thrown from thence into everlasting fire, appointed for the devil and his angels.

To be continued.

## AS THY DAYS, SO THY STRENGTH.

The Christian, when in health, fears that he should not bear sickness as he ought; in sickness, that, if restored to health, he should not keep his vows and resolutions; when not exposed to much temptation, he fears that he should fall if the were; when apparently tasked to the utmost, he fears that exemption would only generate sloth. But let him be of good cheer; our text is a voice from the unknown future, and should inspire him with confidence. Sickness may be at hand, but so also is the strength for sickness; and thou shalt be enabled to take thy sickness patiently. You may justly be recovering from sickness: and life—for it is often harder to face life than death; he who felt nerved to die may be afraid to live—life may be coming back upon you with its long array of difficulties, and toils, and dangers; but he of good cheer, the Author of life is the Author of grace: He who renews the one will impart the other, that your days may be spent in his service. And sorrows may be multiplied; yes, I cannot look on this congregation, composed of young and old, of parents and children, of husbands and wives, of brothers and sisters, without feeling that much bitterness is in store.

I can see far enough into the future to discern many funeral processions winding from your doors: I miss well known faces from the weekly assembly, and the mournful habits of other parts of the family explain but too sadly the absence. But be of good cheer; the widow shall not be desolate, the fatherless shall not be deserted, when the grave opens, there shall be the opening of fresh springs of comfort; when the clouds gather, there shall be the falling of fresh dews of grace; for heaven and earth may pass away, but no jot and no tittle of the promise can fail—as thy days so shall thy strength be.

And if you ask proof that we are not too bold in our prophecy, we might appeal, as we have already appealed, to the registered experience, whether of the living or the dead. This experience will go yet further, and bear us out in predicting peace in death, as well as support through life.

I have to pass through the trial from which nature recoils, the earthly house must be taken down, and the soul struggle away from the body, and appear at the tribunal of my Judge. How shall I feel at such a moment as this? Indeed I dare not conjecture. The living know not, cannot know, what it is to die; we must undergo, before we can imagine, the act of dissolution; life is an enigma in its close, as in its commencement; we cannot remember what it was to enter, we cannot anticipate what it will be to quit the lower world. Yet if there be strength and collectedness, in that fearful extremity, to meditate of God, my meditation of Him shall be sweet. I shall remember that what God hath promised, He will surely perform, May I not, therefore, be glad in the Lord? The things that are temporal are fading from the view: but the things that are eternal already crowd upon the view. The ministering spirits wait to conduct me—the heavenly minstrelsy sends me notes of gracious invitation: one more thought of God as my father and friend, one more prayer to the resurrection and the life, and I am in the presence of Him who has never failed in accomplishing his word to his people. Bear witness—yes, we must appeal to the inhabitants of heavenly places, to glorified spirits who have fought the last fight and now "rest from their labours." We will ask them how they prevailed in the combat with death? How, weak and worn as they were, they held fast their confidence in the hour of dissolution, and achieved a victory, and soared to happiness? Listen to their answer; the ear of faith may catch it, though it be not audible by the organ of sense:—We were weak in ourselves—we entered the dark valley, to all appearance unprepared for wrestling with the terrors with which it seemed thronged; but wonderfully did God fulfil his promise. He was with us, and He ministered whatever was necessary to the sustaining our faith and securing our safety; and now be ye animated by our experience. If ye would win our crown and share our gladness, persevere in simple reliance upon Him who is alone "able to keep you from falling," and ye also shall find that there is no season too full of dreariness and difficulty for the accomplishment of the words—"as thy days so shall thy strength be."—*Rec. Henry Melell.*

## BISHOP BEDELL, OF KILMORE.

His practice in the ordination of the Clergy. He was very strict in his examinations before he gave orders to any. He went over the articles of the church of Ireland so particularly and exactly, that one who was present at the ordination of him that was afterwards his arch-deacon, Mr. Thomas Price, reported that though he was one of the senior fellows of the college of Dublin, when the Bishop was provost; yet his examination held two full hours, and when he had ended an examination, which was always done in the presence of his clergy, he desired every clergyman that was present to examine the person further, if they thought that any material thing was omitted by him; by which a fuller discovery of his temper and sufficiency might be made. When all was ended, he made all his clergy give their approbation before he would proceed to ordination: for he would never assume that singly to himself, nor take the load of it wholly on his own soul. He took also great care to be well informed of the moral and religious qualities of those he ordained, as well as he satisfied himself by his examination of their capacity and knowledge.

He had always a considerable number of his clergy assisting him at his ordinations, and he always preached and administered the sacrament on those occasions himself; and he never ordained one a presbyter, till he had been at least a year a deacon, that so he might have a good account of his behaviour in that lower degree, before he raised him higher. He looked upon that power of ordination as the most sacred part of a bishop's trust, and that in which the laws of the land had laid no sort of imposition on them, so that this was entirely in their hands, and therefore he thought they had so much the more to answer for to God on that account; and he weighed carefully in his thoughts the importance of those words, "Lay hands suddenly on no man, and be not a partaker of other men's sins." Therefore he used all the precaution that was possible for him in so important an affair. He was never prevailed on by any recommendations nor importunities to ordain any; as if orders had been a sort of freedom in a company, by which a man was to be enabled to hold as great a portion of the ecclesiastical revenue as he could compass, when he was thus qualified: nor would he ever ordain any without a title to a particular flock. For he thought a title to a maintenance was not enough; as if the church should only take care that none in orders might be in want; but he saw the abuses of those emendated titles, and of the vagrant priests that went about as journeymen, plying for work, to the great reproach of that sacred employment; and in this he also followed the rule set by the fourth general council, that carried this matter so high, as to annul all orders that were given without a particular designation of the place, where the person was to serve. For he made the primitive times his standard, and resolved to come as near it as he could, considering the corruption of the age in which he lived. He remembered well the grounds he went on, when he refused to pay fees for the title to his benefice in Suffolk, and therefore took care that those who were ordained by him, or had titles to benefices from him, might be put to no charge: for he wrote all the

instruments himself, and delivered them to the persons to whom they belonged, out of his own hands, and adjured them in a very solemn manner, to give nothing to any of his servants. And, that he might hinder it all that was possible, he waited on them always on those occasions to the gate of his house, that so he might be sure that they should not give any gratification to his servants. He thought it lay on him to pay them such convenient wages as became them, and not to let his clergy be burdened with his servants. And indeed the abuses in that were grown to such a pitch, that it was necessary to correct them in so exemplary a manner.—*Life, by Bishop Burnet.*

His principle of Rubrical conformity. The true reasons that obstructed Bedell's preference seem to be these: he was a Calvinist in the matter of degrees and grace; and preferences went generally at that time to those that held the other opinions. He had also another principle, which was not very acceptable to some in power; he thought, conformity was an exact adhering to the Rubric; and that the adding any new rite or ceremony, was as much nonconformity, as the passing over those that were prescribed: so that he would not use those bowings or gesticulations that grew so much in fashion (during the early part of Charles the first's reign) that men's affections were measured by them. He had too good an understanding, not to conclude, that these things were not unlawful in themselves; but he had observed that when once the humour of adding new rites and ceremonies got into the church, it went on by a fatal increase, till it had grown up to that bulk, to which we find it swelled in the church of Rome. And this began so early, and grew so fast, that St. Austin complained of it in his time, saying, that the condition of Christians was then more uneasy by that yoke of observances, than that of the Jews had been. And therefore, Bedell thought the adhering to established laws and rules was a certain and fixed thing; whereas superstition was infinite. So he was against all innovations, or arbitrary and assumed practices; and so much the more when men were distinguished and marked out for preference, by that which in strictness of law was a thing that deserved punishment. For in the Act of Uniformity, made in the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, it was made highly penal, to use any other rite or ceremony, order or form, either in the sacraments, or in morning or evening prayers, than what was mentioned and set forth in that book. And this was particularly intended to restrain what were leavened with the former superstition, and yet, for saving their benefices, might conform to the new service, but retain still with it many of the old rites in sacred offices. And it seems our legislators were of the same mind, when the last Act of Uniformity was passed; for there is a special proviso in it, that no rites or ceremonies should be openly used in any church, other than what was prescribed and appointed to be used in and by the said book. Therefore he continued to make the Rubric the measure of his conformity, as well before his promotion as after it.

## THE REV. S. R. L. GAUSSEN D. D., OF GENEVA.

Drawn by the Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D. Dr. Gausсен, the able coadjutor of D'Aubigné, and author of the admirable work on Inspiration entitled *Theophaneia*, was pastor of the parish of Santigny, in the Canton of Geneva, in the year 1815. It was about this time that he likewise became a Christian, and preached the way of salvation through faith in Christ crucified. In his teachings among his flock, Dr. Gausсен, becoming dissatisfied with the Catechism imposed for instruction by the National Church, principally because it had no acknowledgment of the great fundamental truths of the gospel, laid it aside, and proceeded to teach the children and candidates for communion in his own way. For this he was brought before the "Venerable Company of Pastors," and finally was by them censured, and suspended for a year from his right to sit in the Company.

But Dr. Gausсен and his friends, D'Aubigné and others, nothing terrified by their adversaries, proceeded still farther. They framed the Evangelical Society of Geneva, took measures for the preaching of the gospel in the city, and established, though in weakness and fear and in much trembling, yet in reliance upon God, the Evangelical Theological Seminary. Finding that all efforts and threatenings to prevent or stay their career were in vain, the Venerable Company proceeded, in 1831, to reject Mr. Gausсен from the functions of Pastor of Santigny, and to interdict Messrs. Gausсен, Galland and Merle from all the functions of the pulpit in the churches and chapels of the Canton. What a spectacle was this! It recalls to mind the action of the Genevese Republic 300 years before, in the banishment of Calvin and Farel from the city. The result has been happy in the highest degree. Forced out of the National church, these men have been made to feel, what at first it is so difficult to be convinced of, that the Church of Christ belongs to Christ, and not to any nation. They see that there is a new transfiguration, a new approximating step of glory for the Reformed Church in Europe, in which she shall become free in Christ—shall assume her true catholicity, her supremacy, her independence—becoming forever, and everywhere, a Church in the Spirit, the Truth, and the Liberty of Christ.

In Geneva, the Church is in subjection. The people cannot choose their pastors—the pastors are compelled to receive every man to Christian Communion as an indiscriminate right of citizenship. At a certain age, every young man comes into the Church by law, no matter how depraved, and declares in the most solemn manner that he believes, from the bottom of his heart, the dogmas in which his pastor has instructed him; that he will still hold to them, and renounces the world and its pomps. For entering the army, for becoming an apprentice, for obtaining any employ, the young man must take the communicant's oath. Have you been to the communion? Is the test question—first and implacable. Hence, if a pastor should refuse the communion to a young libertine, the candidate and the whole family would regard it as the highest insult and injustice, debarring the young man from rights sacred to him as a citizen, shutting, indeed, the door of all civil advancement against him.

To say nothing of piety, how can even morally itself be preserved in a Church in such degrading subjection to the civil power?

Dr. Gausсен was appointed to the office of Professor of Sacred Theology in the new Evangelical School, and he also officiates as one of the Pastors in the Church of the Oratoire, of which M. Pilet is the regular preacher.

M. Pilet is distinguished for his gifts of eloquence and piety, and holds the office of Professor of Evangelical Theology, along with Professor La Harpe, the latter taking the Department of the Old Testament, the former of the New. Every Lord's day, at eleven o'clock in the morning, after the sermon, there is in the Church of the Oratoire an exercise for the young of which Dr. Gausсен has the special charge. It is a catechetical exercise in which the children are instructed from the Scriptures, making the Bible their text-book and book of study. It was for the crime of substituting the Bible instead of the old catechism of the Company of Pastors, in his instruction of the children of his flock at Santigny, that Dr. Gausсен was first censured and finally expelled from that parochial charge. He has great power over the children, possessing the rare faculty of awakening and interesting the youthful mind, while at the same time his questions and illustrations are full of the richest instruction to those who are more advanced and learned in the things of Christ. Hence this exercise is attended by parents as well as children, and by strangers, who look on and listen with delight and profit at the understanding and answers of the little ones. It is a most interesting spectacle to see these youthful minds brought so actively into play, and enriched and disciplined by the acuteness, knowledge, and lively eloquence of the teacher.

Dr. Gausсен seems a somewhat younger man than D'Aubigné, shorter of stature, with a quick and active eye and movement. His countenance is full of life, frankness and intelligence. There is a pleasing combination of energy and suavity in his manners, indicating perhaps the characteristics of his mind; for he is a man of learning in action, and of solid accomplishments gracefully employed. His style is admirable for its united richness and vivacity. There is the same interest and life in his conversation, as in his writings, with the great charm of a simplicity and friendliness of character as open as the sun, and a most attractive warmth and enthusiasm of Christian thought and feeling. His mind kindles and glows, especially on the preciousness of the Word of God, the advancing kingdom of the Redeemer, and the nature of the enmity which the Church of Christ in Europe must now encounter. He speaks with the same deep earnestness as D'Aubigné of the great crisis which is so evidently hastening in Europe—the rapidly advancing battle, and final trial, between Rome and the gospel. No one can tell what scenes and scenes of grand events—it may be, alarming ones—are to be developed.

Dr. Gausсен's residence is in a beautiful rural spot, not far outside the gates of the city, towards France, commanding a noble view of the Alps. During conversation in a walk thither, he spoke to me of his views of inspiration, as exhibited in his work on that subject. The professors seek to build up their pupils on the Word of God, and to make them strong in that, as their impregnable citadel, having no half-way in its divine authority. Next they would have them noted and grounded in the doctrine of Justification by Faith. Dr. Gausсен told me that his high views of the Word of God were powerfully sustained in his own mind by the manner in which our blessed Lord himself quotes and refers to the Old Testament. It is the Word of God and not Man; it is God's own words, speaking to the Soul; by which, by every word, man shall live, and not a word shall be broken. They have an authoritative power and life, not weakened by any mixture of human authority or human opinion and doubt; and they are appealed to in such a manner as could not consist with anything less than the highest, fullest, direct, and living inspiration.

## THE LORD BISHOP OF CASHEL, PREACHING AT GENEVA.

Described by a non-Episcopalian.

The Sabbath evening before we parted, Mr. Bacon had gone with me to hear the Bishop of Cashel. The service was in the dining hall of the Hotel de Bergues, a fashionable resort, where there were gathered as many of the votaries of rank and wealth from England as ordinarily are to be found in Geneva on any Sabbath. It was an unusual step for a Bishop of the English Church to regular conventicle—a Sabbath evening extempore sermon from a Bishop in the dining hall of the Hotel! I love to record it as a pleasant example of a dignity of the Establishment, using the influence of his rank to do good, to gather an assembly for hearing God's word, in circumstances where none else could have commanded an audience of half a dozen persons, where, indeed, the use of the room for such a purpose would hardly have been granted to any other individual.

The hall was perfectly crowded. The preacher's sermon was a most simple, faithful, practical, affectionate exhibition of divine truth. It was on the subject of Paul's conversion, its steps, its marks, its results, especially the blessed temper, *Lord what wilt thou have me to do!* He showed that every creature, who to be a Christian, must be converted, *just like Paul*; that the change in Paul was no extraordinary case, as it is sometimes viewed, but a case of conversion; and that they must every one be converted, and become as little children, in like manner, saying, *Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?*

A second Sabbath evening, the good Bishop, having been unexpectedly detained in Geneva, appointed a second service of the same kind. Again the hall was crowded. He took for his subject, this time, the conversion of that sinful woman, who loved much, because much was forgiven; and again it was a most inimitable, straight-forward, practical exhibition of the truth, plain, convincing; humbling, direct to the conscience and the heart. Every person, he told his hearers, needed conversion; by the grace of Christ, just as much as this woman. Without that grace, he you ever so refined, so amiable, so upright, so pure, you are just as certainly unfit for heaven, and in the way to perdition, as she was. And you must come to Christ just as she did, he said, be as penitent for your sins as she was, and love your Saviour like her, with all your heart.

Indeed it was pleasant, it was delightful, it was heart-cheering, to hear a Bishop of the Church of England, in the midst of the prevalence of Oxfordism, the resurrection of a religion of forms, baptisms, crossings, and not of faith and conversion, take these simple themes, and go with Christ's bare truth straight to the hearts of his hearers. He must have had a variety of design in taking Paul for the first evening, and the sinful woman for the second; two extremes of society, two great sinners, high and low; and the grace of Christ equally necessary for both, and for all intermediate characters; and the grace of Christ just the same with both, and with all sinful hearts under whatever exterior; grace, divine grace, and not form; conversion and not baptism.

Among others present at these meetings, we noticed the youthful and extremely beautiful wife of M. Bolisco, the Russian Ambassador to America, our fair countrywoman. What can console her amidst the trials of her rank and expatriation, but that same grace, which the Bishop of Cashel commended with such affectionate earnestness to the heart of every one of us? Probably many a sermon of the same nature had she listened to in her own dear native land. May she find the pearl of great price! There were others there, who perhaps never before in all their lives listened to such plain truth. The good Bishop may reap a great reward from these two Sabbath evenings' simple labours.—The Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D.

### The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1848.

We have, in three successive numbers, inserted the sketches given by an American Divine, Dr. Cheever, of three men remarkable in the ecclesiastical history of Geneva within this century: Malan, D'Aubigné, and Gausson. The author who, as an American republican, is naturally wholly opposed to all connection of the Church with the State, has introduced, in the sketches as we find them in his book, remarks upon the separation of Church and State which we willingly omitted, thereby bringing the article within a more convenient length for our columns. In the author's own mind, probably, the melancholy defection from purity of doctrine which has taken place in the Geneva National Church, is much to be attributed to the Church's connection with the State; the history of a multitude of congregations in New England, however, formerly orthodox, now unitarian—testifies to the fact that defections equally lamentable have extensively spread through religious communities quite guiltless of patronage from the State or dependence upon it.

It is, however, the fact that, for a considerable time back, the true faith of the Gospel has been exhibited at Geneva almost exclusively by those who were thrust out of the Established Church; and that the "Compagnie des Pasteurs," to which the title of "Venerable" is officially assigned, expelled men from their Church because they meant to be faithful in teaching the doctrines of the Scriptures, while the same Compagnie tolerated and promoted those who, instead of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, set forth the heresies of Socinus, or any other form of error that would keep out the demand of submission to the cross of Christ, and of the heart's surrender to the renewing power of the divine Spirit.

We have fallen in, while looking over Dr. Cheever's book (Wanderings of a Pilgrim) with a lively notice of Bishop Daly's preaching at Geneva, which we think will be read with pleasure and profit, though not without some surprise at the author's eagerness to seize opportunities for having a peck at English Bishops. If Dr. Cheever should become somewhat more acquainted with the course pursued by other Bishops of the Church of England, under circumstances where church-buildings for the performance of public worship are not to be had, he would probably think the Bishop of Cashel's preaching in the dining-room of the Hotel de Bergues, not quite so strange a step:—and if he knew the mind of that truth-loving Prelate, he would no doubt learn, that to him, as to members of the Church of England in general, it would seem as undesirable a thing to turn a public dining-room into a church, as to turn a church into a place of public entertainment, whenever emergency does not require a departure from usages which experience has prescribed for ordinary times and circumstances.

TITLES OF NOBILITY TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.—[From an article in the Quarterly Review on Ireland, after describing the late denunciations and their impunity.]—It was at this particular juncture of time and circumstances—when the Romish hierarchy, after having for years abetted the seditious proceedings of O'Connell and Co.—had now, some legally by active interference, and the rest morally by silence and acquiescence—made themselves accessories to those frightful disorders, that the Ministers of the Protestant Queen of this no longer Protestant kingdom thought proper to violate the Constitution—to insult and endanger the United Church—to encourage turbulence and disloyalty—to countenance, apparently, whatever their intentions may be, rebellion and murder, by conferring the title of Lords upon the Popish Bishops of Ireland. We have the highest personal respect for Lord Clarendon—in his public capacities and his private character—and in censuring as we do, both as a most stupid blunder as well as a mischievous illegality, his addressing the Popish Bishops by a style that assimilates them to the spiritual peers of the realm, we consider him only

as the accidental mouth-piece of the Ministry, who agreed to make this monstrous innovation. But this was one of their schemes for tranquillizing Ireland. The conduct of the Romish priesthood having become thus intolerably audacious—the Ministry took counsel thus to soften and sweeten them—as if, having heard that pouring oil on water would still the waves, they expected an equally tranquillizing effect from throwing oil on flame! Lord Clarendon gave no explanation of this extraordinary creation of Lordships; the largest—the most sudden—the least to be anticipated—and, we suspect, one of the most important ever made; but we were soon informed, from a less discreet authority nearer head-quarters, not of the motives for this concession—that needed no explanation—sheer cowardice and sectarianism—but of the pretext on which it was to be excused. On the 23rd of November, 1817, there appeared in the "Morning Herald" a copy of a circular from the Colonial Secretary of State to all our Colonial Governors, which, as an historical curiosity and specimen of ignorance and blunder, we think well worthy of quotation here:—

(Circular.)

"Downing street, Nov. 20, 1817.  
"Sir,—My attention has been called by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to the fact that the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in the British Colonies have not hitherto in their official correspondence with the Government and authorities been usually addressed by the title to which their rank in their own Church would appear to give them a just claim. Formerly there were obvious reasons for this practice; but as Parliament by a recent Act (that relating to Charitable Bequests in Ireland) formally recognised the rank of the Irish Roman Catholic prelates, by giving them precedence immediately after the prelates of the Established Church of the same degrees, the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops taking rank immediately after the prelates of the Established Church respectively, it has now appeared to Her Majesty's Government that it is their duty to conform to the rule thus laid down by the Legislature. I have accordingly to instruct you, &c."

The first observation that strikes one on this grand patent of precedence is, that the Pope would have only to call all his prelates Archbishops in partibus, a power which he has and frequently exercises, to give them at once rank above all our bishops, both at home and abroad, as well as above all our secular nobility. But what will our readers think, after reading this elaborate and official statement, at finding that there is not one word of truth in it?—that the Act referred to neither mentions nor alludes to rank or precedence, nor to Protestant Bishops, nor Roman Catholic Bishops, nor any Bishops at all, nor to one circumstance stated in the letter. The only clause of the Act that the Lord-Lieutenant and Secretary of State could have been dreaming of runs as follows:—

"And he it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for her Majesty to appoint the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the Judge of the Prerogative Court, together with ten other proper and discreet persons, by warrant under the sign manual, of which ten persons five (and not more than five) shall be persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, to be Commissioners for Charitable Bequests."

Which ten persons were not then named, nor till six months after, when a list of them appeared in the "Gazette." So vanishes this fabulous excuse of the "formal recognition by Parliament," and the dutiful obedience of the Ministers to the rule laid down by the Legislature. We have no doubt that neither Lord Clarendon nor Lord Grey happened to look into the original Act; and that some Roman Catholic adviser (whether by design or sheer ignorance) confounded the Act with the long-subsequent notice in the "Gazette," and by giving his own gloss to the mistake led both the Lords into this stupendous blunder. But this is not the whole of this absurdity. Even if the list had been in the Act of Parliament, it would not have, in the slightest degree, justified the proceedings of the two noble Lords. Who ever before imagined that the order in which persons were named in a commission regulated rank anywhere else than at the Board?

It happens every day that a Lord is a junior member of a public Board—so placed in all official and legal acts—was it ever thought that all the commoners who stand before him in the commission are thereby ennobled? In the present Board of Treasury the youngest member is the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne—does that invest his senior colleagues, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Craig, and Mr. Rich, with social place and style similar to Lord Shelburne's? All the elder sons of Viscounts and Barons take precedence everywhere of Privy Counsellors, but was it ever thought that they should therefore be styled Right Honourable? Some officers, holders, such as the Chancellor, Lord President, Privy Seal, &c., precede Dukes; who ever thought of calling them your Grace? But what clinches the matter is, that the Act, which does not take any notice of the ten subordinate Commissioners, does give the first and presidential rank to three other Commissioners—the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron, and the Judge of the Prerogative, all commoners, who at that Board take place of the Archbishops and Lord Donoughmore. The presence therefore is not only fabulous, but foolish. But do our readers wish to know why this trumpety device was thought of? The nomination of the Commission was Sir Robert Peel's; the present Ministers being desirous to glorify the Romish Catholic Bishops, fancied that they were safe under his protecting wing.

EQUIPMENT OF PROPHECY.—[See No. 10 to 18.] "By terriblest liars deceived thee, and the ride of thine heart, O thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, that

holdest the height of the hill: though thou shouldst make thy nest as high as the eagle, I will bring thee down from thence, saith the Lord. Also Edom shall be a desolation: every one that goeth by it shall be astonished, and shall hiss at all the plagues thereof. As in the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrah and the neighbour cities thereof, saith the Lord, no man shall abide there, neither shall a son of man dwell in it." [See also the prophecy of Obadiah.]

"As a striking fulfillment of prophecy certainly no place can be more wonderful—every word of prophecy has been minutely fulfilled—and from the summit of mount Her, when your eye runs over the land through which Edom would not suffer his brother to pass, you see how the desolation and the reproach with which his land was in return to be visited, have been fearfully brought about. The whole land is a burnt and barren desert, and Petra, its capital, shews only in the hundreds of her rock-hewn temples and tombs, how beautiful she must have been in the days of her pride. For the most part these temples are most decayed, but there are two, of Roman work, still quite perfect: one ugly, the other (the Khassé) is more lovely than any thing that eye ever beheld—a Corinthian rock temple. One of Petra's great peculiarities, is the wonderful colour of her stones—red and yellow, and blues of every hue. But here, in the Khassé, there is a colour perfectly magical, as if a warm red sunset, or a red delicate light, was always glowing upon it—the most delicate soft rose—and this temple in a ravine of the highest and most savage rocks—a ravine two miles long, overgrown with oleanders, and like Khassé, glowing red."

From a letter lately written, after a visit to Petra, to a brother in this Province. (Circular.)

PARISH OF QUEBEC.  
ST. PAUL'S (MARINERS') CHAPEL.—At a Meeting held in this Chapel on Monday last week, EDWARD TAYLOR and W. H. HOOGS, Esquires, were appointed Chapel Wardens for the ensuing year.

THE QUEEN'S COURT, &c.—The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Saturday, April 15th, at her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight.

At the Court the Most Rev. John B. Sumner, D. D., had an audience of the Queen, and did homage on being appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Bishop of Norwich, Clerk of the Closet, assisted at the ceremony.

The Right Rev. Dr. Hampden had an audience of her Majesty, and did homage on being appointed Bishop of Hereford. Secretary Sir George Grey and the Bishop of Norwich assisted at the ceremony.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was introduced, and was sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. His Grace took his seat at the Board.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 15th day of April, 1848: Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. "It is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer to Almighty God for the maintenance of Peace and Tranquillity; and that such Form of Prayer be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, on Friday, the 21st day of this month, and on the four Sundays following."

DIocese of Hereford.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Hereford, has appointed the Rev. WILLIAM HAYWARD COX, B. D., Rector of St. Martin's, Oxford, and Vice President of St. Mary Hall, in the University of Oxford, and the Rev. GEORGE CLARK, M. A., Vicar of Cantley, Yorkshire, to be his Lordship's Examining Chaplains.

QUEBEC PROTESTANT CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Quebec Protestant Cemetery Association, called by public advertisement, was held at the City Hall, this (Tuesday) 9th inst. Geo. Kill Stuart, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors, in the Chair.

The Chairman read the following REPORT  
Of the Directors of the Quebec Protestant Cemetery Association, presented to the Stockholders on the 9th May, 1848:—

The Directors beg leave to present the following Report to the Stockholders of the Quebec Protestant Cemetery Association.

Pursuant to Resolution passed on the day of the election, it devolved upon them to communicate with the Lord Bishop of Montreal upon certain matters connected with the projected Cemetery.

It also became their duty to make enquiry for a suitable spot of ground for the purposes of the Association.

With respect to the former subject, they held a conference with the Bishop of Montreal, upon the proposal to set apart a portion of the ground to be consecrated and reserved for the exclusive use and ministrations of the Church of England. The conference terminated by a proposal, to which his Lordship acceded, that he should favour the Directors with the result of his reflections upon the points which had been discussed.

His Lordship, however, afterwards communicated his intention to address the members of the Church of England, and did so in a printed paper, upon which the Directors conceived it proper to publish a few remarks.

They also held a conference with, and at the request of, a Deputation from the Select Vestry of the English Cathedral, which terminated with a suggestion—acquiesced in by the Deputation, that they should furnish a written statement of the tenor of their overtures on the part of the Select Vestry, when the Directors would afford a written reply. Instead of this communication the Directors received a written information from the Deputation, that the Vestry, after having reported to them the substance of the conference, had resolved upon measures for acquiring a Cemetery for the Church of England.

At both of these conferences the Directors expressed their opinion that there would be no objection to the consecration, according to the usages of the Church of England, of contiguous lots belonging to Episcopalians who might desire it; nor any to the consecration of the entire Cemetery; provided that the rights of property were not interfered with, nor the ministrations of non-Episcopalian ministers at the interment of members of their own communions. But the Directors have now only to regret that two conferences so amicably conducted, and at the latter of which especially all parties seemed to be agreed, should have failed to effect the adjustment which at one time appeared to be secured.

With respect to a suitable tract of land for the purposes of the Association, advertisements having been published, the following offers have been received, viz: from  
Hon. Mr. Justice Bowen, 22 arpents for £2,000.  
W. Price, Esq., - - - 32 arpents for £3,200.  
G. Stewart, Esq., - - 30 arpents for £3,000.  
G. A. Parke, Esq., - - 40 arpents for £2,000.  
Jas. Tessier, Esq., - - 40 arpents for £1,200.  
Hon. W. Walker, - - 30 arpents for £1,500.

Of the above lots it was only considered necessary to examine the three first, taking into view the several particulars of soil, distance, beauty, retirement, and price. Each of them bears favourable comparison with the others in some one or other of these particulars. But after weighing to the best of their ability, the respective advantages and disadvantages of all, the Directors are of opinion that the preponderance is in favour of the lot offered by Mr. Bowen, and they therefore recommend it to the Stockholders. Its soil is conceived to be adequate to the required purposes, and its distance is inconsiderable; while, on the other hand, the scenery is more ready made, the spot is more secluded, and the price lower, than in the case with the other lots; and an adjoining strip of land which the Directors recommend should be purchased, commanding an extensive view of Point Levy and the Isle of Orleans, can probably be obtained for an additional sum of £250. The tenure is seigniorial, and the terms will be made to suit the convenience of the Association.

The Directors cannot refrain from stating that they received valuable assistance from Mr. Richard May, in ascertaining the nature of the soil of the three lots above referred to.

All which is nevertheless humbly submitted.  
(Signed,) G. OKILL STUART,  
Chairman.  
Quebec, 8th May, 1848.

After which it was moved by W. S. Henderson, Esq., seconded by A. C. Buchanan, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

"That the Report now read be received and adopted, and that the Directors be instructed to purchase the lot of ground belonging to the Hon. Judge Bowen."

The meeting then adjourned.  
HENRY S. SCOTT,  
Secretary, pro tem.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF LOWER CANADA.—From a report signed by Dr. A. Von Island, Secretary; and dated 11th inst: "At the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, forming the 'Provincial Medical Board,' which has just terminated its labours after a session of three days, fifty-three gentlemen presented themselves for examination, of whom forty-eight were candidates for certificate for license to practise, and seven to enter upon the study of physic, surgery, and midwifery. Of the above number thirty-three were found qualified to practise, nine were rejected, and six either withdrew their certificates, did not appear, or were refused examination."

[Here follow the names.]  
"A large number of the gentlemen who presented themselves for certificates for license to practise were holders of Degrees either from McGill College or British Universities, to whom the legal oath of qualification alone was tendered by the President without examination."

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Capt. Anderson, No. 180 to 283; Mrs. J. Wurtelle, No. 209 to 260; Messrs. C. Wurtelle, two copies, No. 209 to 260; H. Wurtelle, No. 209 to 260; H. Dyer, No. 233 to 281.

THE AGENT GEN. HERALD acknowledges the receipt of Gs. 3d. from Mrs. McLeod, Edgell.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received W. C. E.; —M. M. H.; —R. V. R.

### Local and Political Intelligence.

The newspaper bags delivered at Halifax by the Britannia, whose arrival we announced in our last, reached this city on Friday of last week. We have extracted a few items of intelligence from the papers received, which will be found in the columns which follow.

The arrival of the Cambria became known by Telegraph on Monday last, and our daily City-papers promptly published the intelligence received. The shape into which telegraphic communications throw the news renders some part of it, not unfortunately, very worthless. We have before us one of our city-papers, giving an extra of a Montreal paper, which in one part states that "in Vienna tranquillity prevails"—and in another that "Austria appears to be honourably accepting revolution."

If we substitute for the latter intelligence the reading of another contemporary "hourly expecting revolution," the phrase becomes more intelligible, but conflicts strangely with the former assertion of tranquillity at Vienna. Naples, likewise, in one part of the report is described as "quiet," in another as in such a state that "to prevent outbreak seems impossible."

We have endeavoured to arrange the report into as much order as possible, omitting one or two evidently contradictory items.

The steamer Cambria arrived at New-York on Sunday morning.

IRELAND.—Matters continue as before—the people arming, talking and printing rebellion. The Government are taking strong measures to subdue outbreaks. Fearful suffering from destitution of provisions. There is a rumour that Dublin had been searched for arms. All the Blacksmiths in Dublin were busy making pikes. Rifle drilling to be put down.

Trouble was feared among the Chartists in Scotland and in the North of England.

FRANCE.—The Provisional Government issued a decree abolishing slavery, and have taken possession of the Rail Road system.

Another quarrel between Lamartine and Ledru Rollin, threatening to overturn the Government.

The Austrians stationed in the neighbourhood of Nautica, after a very warm engagement, were compelled to retire.

There was an engagement between the Italian Corps of Gen. Zucchi and the Austrians, at Visco. The contest lasted four hours. The Italians gained possession of Visco.

The King of Naples has unwillingly sent troops to Charles Albert.

Great feeling evinced in favour of a Republic at Naples. The King is becoming so unpopular that to prevent an outbreak seems impossible.

The (Sicilian) House of Commons have decreed Ferdinand of Bourbon, & his dynasty, for ever fallen from the Throne of Sicily.

The disturbances in Rome have been put down.

The Bank of Rome has suspended, its notes have been made a lawful tender.

In Spain affairs are fast progressing towards an outbreak. Lord Palmerston had addressed letters to the Spanish Ministry; Duke of Sotomayor sent letters back containing strong expressions of rudeness and contempt.

PORTUGAL seems to be on the eve of serious movements.

Accounts from Prussia not favourable. Riots at Breslau, 30 or 40 citizens killed.

In Germany things are still unsettled. Hesse-Cassel tranquil.—In Baden, an outbreak had taken place. The insurgents intimated that they wished to capitulate. General Gageren exhorted the rebels to obey the law. As he retired, he was treacherously shot and mortally wounded. The troops fell upon the insurgents and completely routed them. The insurgents suffered greatly.

In Prussia the approaching Elections were not expected to pass off peaceably.

THE SCHLESWIG Territory has been the scene of another action between the Danes and the Free Corps, on a high-way between Kielitz and Kielford, on the 21st inst. After a battle of five hours the Free Corps were driven back to Schleswig (which) Town was taken by the troops of the confederation after an engagement which lasted from 3, P. M. till 11 o'clock at night. Conflict bloody. The Danes had from 10,000 to 12,000 men. The Free Confederation was the greatest. Loss of the Prussians about 300 men killed and wounded.—The German troops entered Flensburg after taking possession of Schleswig.

COMMERCIAL.—Breadstuffs are in fair demand and firm—enquiries improving, but last day buyers had rather the advantage. Sales—Indian Corn considerable a 26s. to 29s. American Wheat was 6s. 9d. to 8s. 3d. Flour 27s. 6d. to 28s. Stocks light—probability of an interruption of the Baltic supplies. In London there is a fair enquiry for Broadstuffs—Corn 25s. to 30s. English Crops looking badly—low grades Cotton down 1/2 of a penny. Good grains rather advancing.

Provisions at Liverpool command good prices. London also firm—good enquiry. Good Lard firm—except for Bacon.

Stocks—Consols are firm at 82 1/2 and 83 1/2. Business in manufacturing districts quiet. The accounts are a little more favourable. No more failures in England, and but few in France.

Money is now plenty in Havre and Paris. Bullion in the Banks in France and England is decreasing.

The Cambria arrived at Halifax on Thursday last, and the Extra delivered the letter-bags, without any newspapers, at the Quebec Post Office on Tuesday morning. The Mercury of Tuesday evening gave more detailed European news, furnished by its London Correspondent, of which we now avail ourselves in selecting or condensing for our columns, and perhaps interspersing our own remarks as need may require.

The Crown and Government Security Bill received the royal assent on the 22nd of April, and the two Houses of Parliament adjourned till the 1st and the 4th instants.

The weather had been wet, doing more or less harm, and threatening permanent injury to the wheat plant, until a speedy alteration took place.—British ship-owners were likely to be benefited by the conflict between Denmark and the German Confederation, as their vessels would be required to carry on the German trade in those parts where the Danish navy would exclude the shipping of the hostile powers.—Money abundant in London a circular had been issued by the leading London discount houses, reducing the rate allowed for money at call to 2 1/2 per cent.

In the cases of the accused Mitchell, Meagher, and O'Brien, the Irish Attorney General, on the 26th and 27th of April, entered a nolle prosequi, on the part of the crown, to the bills found against them by the grand jury, and stated it was his intention to file ex-officio informations against them. This will have for its effect, that the information is substituted for the indictment of a Grand Jury, and the accused must plead in four days.

The elections in FRANCE took place on SUNDAY the festival of Easter. On the same day, the Provisional Government adopted the decree for abolishing slavery in all the colonies and possessions of the French Republic—to take effect two months after its publication in the colonies. If this measure in itself is to be applauded, and if the return of moderate men as members of the Constituent Assembly is a cause of thankfulness, the gross profanation of the Lord's day perpetrated in the two transactions cannot be passed by without the reprobation it deserves. That the decree for taking possession of the railways passed on the same day, is in character; they robbed God of his day, and employed his sacred hours to rob with as little scruple the owners of railway-property.

A letter from Toulon of the 17th says:—"In consequence of instructions received from Paris the squadron of the Mediterranean, commanded by Vice-Admiral Baudin, left the anchorage of the Isles d'Hyères, and set sail towards the coast of Italy. The squadron is composed of the Friedland, a three decker, carrying the vice-admiral commanding; the Ocean, three decker; the Inflexible, the Jupiter, the Jena; the steam-frigates Assolant and Panama; and the steam corvette, the Pluton."

Government of Schleswig-Holstein, in a letter which, with great pain, we see dated 23rd of April, (Sunday) 11 o'clock at night:—

"After an engagement of several hours, the Danes have been defeated, and the city of Schleswig, so far as the Gottorp Schlessiamm, falls into our hands about two o'clock this afternoon."

"The attack was afterwards renewed by the left wing, whereby the city of Schleswig was surrounded, and our troops penetrated as far as the Chaussée at Flensburg. At half past seven the battle was over, in consequence of the encompassing of the city. The castle of Gottorp was evacuated by the Danes."

We insert here a piece of intelligence which we find in the European Times received by the former mail.

PASSAGE OF THE SOUND.—The following is an extract of a letter received at Lloyd's from their agent at Stettin:—"The Foreign Ministry at Berlin has notified to our Exchange, that the Prussian Ambassador at Copenhagen has been ordered to demand from the Danish Government a declaration, that Prussian vessels bound to Prussian ports, under every condition, shall clear the sound free and unhindered. In case he cannot obtain such a promise, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Prussian Ambassador, who is ordered then to request the British Government to send cruisers to the Channel and the Sound, who might inform vessels bound to our ports of the intention of the Danish Government, and summon them to make for some British or Norwegian port, in order to escape the danger with which they might be threatened."

The state of the law with regard to captures in time of war, so far as may concern neutral owners of cargoes, is thus laid down by Lord Palmerston, in answer to inquiries addressed to him.

"In the event of a war between Denmark and Prussia, Danish ships of war would have a right to capture, and carry in for adjudication on the merchant vessels of Prussia, notwithstanding that the cargoes which such merchant vessels respectively might be laden with, should be the property of British subjects, and that her Majesty's government would not be justified in interfering to prevent the exercise of such belligerent right by either of the contending states. But British subjects, owners of such cargoes, will be entitled in their character of neutrals to obtain restitution of their property by means of claims duly made and substantiated in the prize court of the country of the captor. The government of this country can only interfere in cases of denial of justice."

The following is given as the detail of the numerical strength of the opposing forces:—

The Danes are computed to muster about 21,000, with 96 pieces of artillery. They have, besides, their fleet and eight squadrons, and 22 cannons in Schleswig; their strength amounts altogether to 13,000. The troops from Brunswick, Hannover, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, and the Schleswig-Holstein army, with the Free Corps, muster 8000 men. The joint force of the German army in Schleswig, is therefore, 21,000 which in a few days will be raised to 25,000. They have 60 pieces of artillery.

BRASIL.—By an arrival at Baltimore, intelligence from Rio-Janeiro to the 25th March has been received. There had been a change of ministry and the liberal party was in the ascendant. This change, however, had no connexion with the state of affairs in Europe, as the news of the revolution in France had not reached Rio-Janeiro at the time of the sailing of the vessel. It was made by the will and sanction of the Emperor. The cause is not known.

LOUIS BRANCHAM, too versatile even for the French.—The Ex-Chancellor made written application for admission to citizenship in the new republic. Mr. Caramena, as Minister of Justice, begged him by letter to consider the consequences which would ensue from his naturalization in France;—he must cease to be an Englishman; he will no longer be Lord Brougham, but Citizen Brancham. Lord Brougham, in reply, proposed his interpretation of the matter in the following terms:—

"I could never have felt any doubt that, in making myself naturalized as a French citizen, I should lose all my rights as an English peer and an English subject in France. I could only enjoy my privileges as an Englishman when in England;—in France, I should be what the laws of France grant to the citizens of the Republic."

The Frenchman did not agree to that at all. Says he: "France admits of no participation of rights; she does not admit a French citizen to be at the same time a citizen of any other country. To become a Frenchman you must cease to be an Englishman; you cannot be an Englishman in England and a Frenchman in France; our laws are absolutely opposed to such a thing—an absolute choice must be made. It was for this reason that we were so careful in pointing out the consequences of naturalization."

Thus Mr. Caramena decides that Lord Brougham's application cannot possibly be entertained in the sense in which he offers it.

His Lordship has been unsparingly assailed with ridicule on account of this abortive attempt; and he has found it necessary to state in the House of Lords that the only object he had in making it was, to protect the property he possesses at Cannes in France.

MAHOGANY FOR SHIPBUILDING.—Many of our readers are, perhaps, not aware that mahogany is used, to a considerable extent, in shipbuilding. It is imported in large quantities, and in long lengths, chiefly from Honduras; and, as it possesses many valuable properties for that purpose, and is, besides, as cheap as oak, it enters largely into the construction of our men-of-war and merchant ships. The oldest steamer in the navy is the Comet, built of mahogany; and the highest naval authority says of her, in 1845, that "she has had very hard and constant work in very heavy gales of wind, frequently towing, &c. during the last twenty three years, and she has not yet come under repair." The same authority states that the mahogany found in all the Spanish ships was sound, and of very great age, plank and beam; the timbers not mahogany were decayed, which caused the ships to be broken up. The fastest vessel, perhaps, in the world is the new and beautiful government steamer Banshee, which has just accomplished the extraordinary average speed of nearly 19 miles an hour. This may, no doubt, be attributed in a great degree to her build, as also, in no small degree, to the material of which she is composed; namely, mahogany, which is remarkably buoyant, and at the same time possesses great strength. These qualifications combined are scarcely attainable in any other wood; moreover, it possesses such a varied range of excellence, that logs suitable to peculiar adaptations and weight can be readily supplied; and by adapting the heavy or hard pieces to the main parts of a vessel, namely, the frame and outside planking, and the lighter kinds to the upper works and inside planking, &c. the greatest perfection, as far as material goes, may be obtained in naval architecture.

BAVARIA.—The King of Bavaria has written an autograph letter to the Minister of the Interior respecting the working classes, expressing his great concern at the present state of commerce, and his desire that immediate steps should be taken by the co-operation of all parties to effect the restoration of trade and

the following is the declaration of the Sicilian Parliament, deposing the former Sovereign of the island.

"Ist. Ferdinand Bourbon and his dynasty are forever fallen from the throne of Sicily, 2nd. Sicily shall govern herself constitutionally, and call to the throne an Italian Prince, as soon as she shall have reformed her constitution."

The city of Palermo was illuminated three nights following, and all bronze statues of members of the house of Bourbon were taken down, to be cast into canons.

The Danish Government had taken hostile measures against Prussian shipping. It is reported from Hull, that the Julia, from Copenhagen, in 72 hours, "reports that the Danes are stopping all Prussian ships in the Sound, but that those of Hanover, are allowed to pass. Several Prussian vessels have been already captured, and 30 provision ships in the harbour of Copenhagen have been seized and detained by the Danish Government."

A bloody battle had been fought between the Prussians and the Danes, in which the former had the advantage. The Prussian General, Van Wrangel, wrote, thus to the Provisional

Government of Schleswig-Holstein, in a letter which, with great pain, we see dated 23rd of April, (Sunday) 11 o'clock at night:—

commerce, the renewal of confidence, and the improvement of the working classes; that although this does not entirely depend upon the government, he nevertheless requests the government to take immediate steps to provide work for all who shall be inclined to work, by undertaking railways, waterworks, bridges, roads, public buildings, &c., so far as the public exchequer will admit.

Lieut. General Von der Mark, Minister of war, has been released from his post, at his own request.

The ex-king Ludwig had left Munich for Switzerland, but the exact place of his residence was not known.

HUNGARY.—The question of the compulsory celibacy of the Romish priesthood has been mooted in the Diet at Presburg by an ecclesiastical member. M. Kossuth replied that he was rejoiced to find the subject discussed in such quarters, and that he had received innumerable letters from the clergy complaining of the prohibition.

BOHEMIA.—The Archduke Francis Joseph, who is not quite eighteen years of age, the eldest son of the heir presumptive to the throne, has been appointed Statthalter of Bohemia.

The Emperor has addressed the following reply to the demands forwarded to him on behalf of the Bohemians:—

1. The Bohemian language shall in future be equally valid with the German in all official branches of the legislature, and in public instruction.

2. The Bohemian diet shall immediately be convoked; all the states of the kingdom shall be assembled; the following changes shall be effected in the number of delegates:—The city of Prague is to send 12 delegates of the burgher class, and every other city of the kingdom one. Every city containing 5000 inhabitants is to send two deputies to the Diet; the university of Prague is to be represented by the rector, and every faculty of the university by a delegate; every vicarial district is to send two delegates from the other classes of the people. Every burgher may vote who pays taxes to the city, and is above 25 years of age. The delegates must be natives, and above the age of 30 years. No person can either be an elector or a delegate who is in debt, under guardianship, or amenable to the laws for some crime.

3. Responsible central authorities for Bohemia are recorded in the city of Prague.

4. The petition for the incorporation of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, shall be deliberated on at the approaching diet.

5. The abolition of privileged and patrimonial tribunals shall be referred to the Minister of the Interior. His Majesty, nevertheless, now concedes the abolition of the *robot* (forced labour), the free exercise of the Protestant and Jewish religion, as well as the Roman Catholic. The admission of the Israelites to burgher privileges shall be taken into consideration at the Diet.

6. Self-dependent religious communities, with liberty of choosing their superiors, are also accorded.

7. A new law on the press will be fixed by the diet.

8. Personal immunity against arbitrary imprisonment is accorded.

9. Government offices in Bohemia shall in future be filled only by persons who are veiled in both languages.

10. The abolition of the tax on provisions has been already in part conceded, and will be further taken into consideration.

11. A new military law for the levying of recruits has been already promulgated.

12. Liberty of petition has been already accorded; the right of association will be regulated by the fundamental law.

13. Public seminars, &c., for instruction, through the medium of the Bohemian language, will be established under the special charge of the Minister of the Interior. The request that all the military and the civil officers shall take the oath to the constitution, can be established by the fundamental law.

ALEXANDRIA: WEALTH OF RUSSIA.—We have alluded to the recent discoveries of gold mines in Russia, the result of which has been, in the course of a dozen years, to raise that Government from being one of the poorest to one of the richest in Europe. Within the last day or two we have met with the Parliamentary paper, dated Dec. 3, 1847, in which a return of those facts is made. The following appears, by the return of our consuls, to be the quantity of gold produced in the empire of Russia, in the ten years ending with 1846:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Quantity of Gold. Rows include 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846.

EXECUTION.—A young coloured man, named Alfred Smith Gault, was executed at Niagara, on Saturday, for the murder of a Mrs. Bell, at Port Robinson, in January last, under very aggravated circumstances. We regretted to perceive, on passing down the Niagara River shortly after the unfortunate mortal had passed into eternity, that a crowd of persons, from the American side, stood upon the shore, waiting for the ferry to convey them home from the fearful sight. The ferry boat crossing at the time, and in the distance, was densely crowded with persons on the same errand. The keeper of the ferry-house, between the Falls and Queenston, remarked, respecting the curiosity of the country people, that no less than 60 waggons passed his house on the way to the place of punishment; and that, of the passengers, at least one half were females. It is a dreadful saying, but a true one, that nothing attracts natural curiosity so much as a circus, save an execution.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

Mr. James Russell has so far recovered from the effects of the late sad accident on the St. Lawrence, as to be enabled to return home. He arrived at his residence, near Ancaster, on Thursday last. It will be recollected that his hands were so badly frozen, that they had both to be amputated—it was then considered doubtful whether his legs could be saved, but we are happy to state, that, owing to the skill of his physicians, there is now every hope of their being recovered. Mr. R. is yet very weak, but the bracing, healthy air of Ancaster will no doubt soon bring him round.—*Hamilton Gazette*.

A letter received by a merchant in town states that the propeller England is now loaded at Toronto for Quebec. She is expected to bring down a cargo of about 3000 barrels, and will be the first craft direct from that port to Quebec.—*Mercury*.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—In the beginning of last week, as Mr. Alex. Scougall was crossing Mud Creek—River Auxaisable—between Goderich and Port Sarnia, in a canoe, the boat upset and he was drowned. It is believed that no person was in the boat but himself. Mr. Scougall was well known in Quebec, where he had long resided. He was also known in Toronto, where he had been a few months ago. He was a native of Leith in Scotland.—*Toronto Globe*.

STATE OF BYTOWN.—We cannot overlook the highly favourable change that has recently taken place in the aspect of affairs in Bytown, so far as the peace of the town is concerned. Our little city is now in a state of profound peace; and our citizens can walk out either by day or night, without being subjected to the apprehension or reality of being knocked down and assaulted by riotous and disorderly individuals. Every thinking and respectable inhabitant of the place, has reason to rejoice at this much wished-for change.—*Ontario Advocate*.

Permission has been granted by our government for the *Dallas and Jefferson*, two steam-

vessels belonging to the Revenue Department of the United States, to descend by the St. Lawrence to a port on the Atlantic coast.

FIRE.—We regret to say that a serious conflagration occurred in Bonaventure Street, in rear of St. George's Church, on Wednesday morning about one o'clock, which, there is every reason to believe, was the work of an incendiary. The house occupied by Mr. Jones (Tattersalls) is entirely consumed with all the out-buildings; the house at the corner of the off street occupied by Miss Easton is completely gutted, and the adjoining tenement much damaged, as well as the end of St. George's Church. Ten horses, lately employed in drawing the carriages of the newly started omnibus company, perished in the flames—presenting to the sight an undistinguishable heap of charred flesh. We understand that Mr. Jones lost his furniture, &c., and more extended with the clothes he wore. A great deal of Miss Easton's furniture is also destroyed—so rapid, indeed, was the progress of the flames, that scarcely any property could be secured. It is said that the flames burst out in several places simultaneously, completely enveloping the stable in which were the horses and omnibuses of the new company.—What gives every colour to the belief that the fire was the act of incendiaries—prompted by a feeling of jealousy and revenge against the new omnibus company, is the fact that the omnibuses after being dragged into the street were scratched, cut, and otherwise injured by some villain or villains in the crowd. The omnibus proprietors were not insured.—*Transcript*.

The Banque du Peuple narrowly escaped being burnt down on Thursday night. It appears that one of the servants, who had been washing clothes, placed them in a room adjoining the kitchen, and it is supposed that some sparks must have fallen amongst them, and so communicated to the wood work of the room. Fortunately the fire was quickly discovered, and put out with no other damage than the destruction of the interior of one room. The fire engines were quickly on the spot, but Mr. LeMoine, with great prudence, prevented the firemen from coming into the bank, whereby he saved his property from being smashed to pieces in insane attempts to remove it.—*Montreal Courier*.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.—We observe by an advertisement in another column, that the Dry Goods Merchants, following the example already set by the Hardware Merchants, are about to hold a meeting for the purpose of determining some general term of credit in their trade. We think these movements are in the right direction, and heartily hope, that the members of both trades will be sufficiently alive to their own interests—to adhere strictly to the agreement at which they may mutually arrive. We know nothing more destructive to the true interests of the fair trader, whether wholesale or retail, than that length of credit, which encourages the constant accession of adventurers, who are no sooner fairly embarked in trade than they are in the Bankrupt Court. We hope the Printers will follow the laudable example now set them.—*Montreal Herald*.

EMIGRATION.—From an official notice, dated 9th inst., it appears that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to reduce from one shilling to seven pence half-penny per day the amount payable by Masters of Vessels who are desirous of proceeding without delay from Quarantine, for each Passenger left by them at the Quarene-Isle under the Ninth Clause of the Quarantine Proclamation, bearing date the third of April ultimo.

It is stated that the Provincial Emigration Bill has been disallowed at home. We do not believe it: as if so, instructions would have been issued to prohibit the collection of the taxes authorised by the law in question. No such order has been given.

It is here proposed to state that the proprietors of the steamers on Lake Ontario demand the payment of one dollar over and above their fare for all emigrant passengers,—being a tax imposed by the United States government—the extension of the tax last year was confined to the sea-bound.—*Tuesday's Mercury*.

EMIGRATION.—Number of passengers for Quebec, up to the 17th of April, from lists received by H. M. Chief Agent for Emigration, 6112.

GROSSE ISLE.—By the Steamer from Grosse Isle yesterday, we received information that there are only five cases of sickness in the Hospital, and those very slight.

There had been another death on board the *Jessy*, and the passengers were to be landed. The ship *Jane Black*, Gorman, 9th April, from Limerick, with 326 passengers, arrived at the Quarantine Station on Sunday. It is stated that they are tenants of Col. Windham and Mr. Spaight, and are reported as being in a miserable condition.—*Morning Chronicle*.

MR. PAPIEUX IN QUEBEC.—A public meeting was held, on the St. Paul's market in this city, last Thursday, at which a series of resolutions was passed, complaining of the actual system of representation in this Province, protesting against the Union of the Canadas, demanding reform, expressing pleasure at the return of Mr. Louis Joseph Papineau to public life, and congratulating that gentleman in a long and adulatory resolution.

Mr. Papineau had come down from Montreal on purpose to attend this meeting—he made a long speech expository of his indignation towards the British Government of whose leniency he is so striking an example—settling forth his unmitigated hatred of those institutions which allow men like himself to revile and thwart the system under which they are protected in the midst of their mischievous career;—and showing nothing that could be advantageously substituted for the institutions which he wants to pull down.

It is calculated that about a thousand people listened to Mr. Papineau, a large number of whom could not lose the day's wages, which they sacrificed, without great inconvenience to themselves and their families.

A public meeting was held, in St. John's Suburb, on the 9th inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of abolishing the Corporation. Mr. J. B. Villeneuve took the chair; Mr. Tourangeau acted as Secretary; Messrs. Riébaumé, Larose, Glacemeyer, and Hill addressed the meeting. The meeting was well attended, and a Committee of 21 was appointed to consider and report upon the changes which ought to be made, &c.

The Hon. Mr. Justice AYLMER took his seat on the Bench for the first time on Tuesday last.

CITY COUNCIL.—The carters of this city have petitioned against the by-law lately passed which affects their trade, praying for a reconsideration and amendment of the same.

The Council have accepted the proposition of the Quebec Gas Company, to build a wharf near the Gas House, the Company paying the expense of building the same, and the Corporation paying them the interest upon the amount of outlay.

We perceive that the Road Surveyor advertises for Tenders for builders, to be sent in until next Wednesday—particulars to be applied for at his office any day between 10 and 2, for the erection of a wall on the whole front

of the ENGLISH BURYING GROUND, in St. John Street, and for the re-building of a certain number of tombs and vaults, which exist in the portion of ground required by the Corporation, for the widening of the said St. John Street.

ELECTION OF A M. P. P. FOR QUEBEC.—It is said that the election for the city of Quebec will take place towards the end of the month. The writ has been transmitted to A. Campbell, Esq., Returning Officer,—who is, at this moment, absent from Quebec.—*Mercury*.

MAPLE SUGAR.—A great quantity of sugar has been made this year in the district of Quebec. It is said that in the parishes of Saint Joseph and Saint François, county of Dorchester, many farmers have not made less than 3000 to 5000 pounds each, and that in these two parishes alone 300,000 pounds, at least, have been made.—*Gazette*.

The Transport *Bombay*, from Barbadoes, arrived on Monday evening, having on board the 19th Regiment, the headquarters of which were sent forward to Montreal on Tuesday; the left wing, who were marched up to the Jesuits' Barracks that afternoon, are staying there for the present.

ENGLISH MAIL.—It will be perceived that the Mail for England is to be closed to-day at the Quebec Post Office; and, from the arrangement at Head quarters, we conclude that the next will be closed on Wednesday of next week.

Major General Sir C. Gore arrived in town, from Montreal, on Thursday last, for the purpose of inspecting the troops in garrison. The unfavourable state of the weather, caused the inspection of the 93rd Highlanders to take place on the parade ground of the Jesuits' Barracks that morning; the Battalion of the Rifle Brigade was inspected on the Plains of Abraham on Friday morning.

The Transport *Maria Suances* arrived at Halifax on the 6th inst., with the right wing of the 35th Regiment, from Montego Bay.

Major General John Macdonald has taken the command of the district south of Dublin, instead of proceeding to Jamaica to which he had received an appointment as Lieut. Governor.

The 79th Highlanders, at Gibraltar, were to have embarked in the *Belleophon* for Canada; but the *Montrose* steamer brought out orders for the detention of that regiment at Gibraltar, and the *Belleophon* was ordered to join the rendezvous of the fleet at Cork.

SHIPPING NEWS.—Arrived among others: Bark John Bull, London, G. B. Symes & Co., general cargo, 33 passengers. —Marsay, Liverpool, Symes & Co. general cargo. —Montezuma, Liverpool, Gillespie & Co. general cargo, 4 passengers.

Ship George, Leith, Sharples & Co., general cargo. —Ontawa, Bridgewater, C. E. Levey & Co. ballast, 119 passengers. —Fame, Limerick, Provan & Anderson, ballast, 182 passengers.

Bark Mary Sharp, Gibraltar order, salt and fruit. —Liza, Troon, W. J. C. Benson, coals, 13 passengers. —Lady Elgin, London, C. E. Levey & Co. general cargo. —Elizabeth, Halifax, Gilmour & Co., ballast, 5 passengers. —Mary Jane, Sunderland, Wm. Dawson, general cargo.

Schr. Velocity, Halifax, Ryan, Chapman & Co. molasses, &c. —Primrose, Halifax, H. J. Noad & Co., molasses, &c. —Catherine, Halifax, McKay & Cassels, molasses, &c. —Actress, Halifax, A. Gordon, general cargo. —Conservative, Halifax, D. Fraser, sugar, molasses, &c.

Ship Fatima, Liverpool, Gillespie, gen. cargo. Bark Charles Jones, Liverpool, Gillespie & Co. general cargo, 34 passengers. Brig Ocean, Sunderland, general cargo. Bark Lord Metcalfe, Aberdeen, order, ballast, 20 pass.

Ship Stadacona, Liverpool, Gibb & Ross, salt. —Ocean Queen, Bristol, general cargo, 45 passengers. Bark Berlicke, Aberdeen, Le Mesurier & Co., ballast, 40 passengers. —Mandane, Liverpool, Buchanan, gen. cargo.

Ship (transport) *Bombay*, Barbadoes, 23 cabin passengers, and the 19th Regiment. Brig Fortunate, Newcastle, J. Joseph, gen. cargo. Ship St. Lawrence, Aberdeen, order, ballast, 114 pass.

Bark Eliza, Londonderry, Le Mesurier & Co., do. 215 pass. Brig Six, order, 272 passengers. —Prince George, Leith, Dean & Co., gen. cargo. Schr. St. Lawrence, Halifax, McKay & Cassels, sugar, &c. —St. Roch, Halifax, J. Leaycraft, sugar, &c. —Victoria, Halifax, J. W. Leaycraft, sugar.

PASSENGERS: By Elizabeth, from Halifax, Captain FITZGERALD, R. A., and family. Advice has been received by a Commercial House in this city, stating that the bark *Alexina*, Gourlay, from Porto Rico, for Quebec, with 700 hogsheads of sugar, was driven ashore by the ice in the latter end of April in the Gut of Canso, and totally lost.

The steamer *Canada* on her way down from Montreal on Thursday night, received considerable damage on starboard bows, having been in contact with a vessel in tow of the Steamer Point Levy, when off Nicolet.

Captain Creigh, of the brig *Theodosia*, arrived on Monday, reports that his vessel was ashore on Goose Island last Sunday night, and is making a great deal of water.

The bark *Lady Seaton*, Spencer, hence the 22nd of last November, for London, was on the 4th of Dec. wrecked on the Magdalen Islands. The captain and mate, it is said, were washed overboard and lost. The remainder of the crew saved.

The first vessel for Great Britain this season, the brig *Isabella*, Craig, from Sunderland, sailed Monday evening. Previous to her departure the following document was left at the Shipping Master's Office:—

Quebec, 15th May, 1848. The undersigned hereby certify that the crew of the brig *Isabella* bound to Sunderland, have been engaged and shipped by, and through the Shipping Master's Office, established by law, to our entire satisfaction.

Signed, WILLIAM DAWSON, Owner. PETER CRAIG, Master. Capt. Webster, of the brig *Victoria*, arrived on Tuesday, reports having fallen in with a great quantity of ice in lat 46 30 N, lon 49 20 W.—Saw several vessels trying to get through it, and steering to the north. On the 13th inst., off the West Point of Anticosti, the master of the *Triune*, of Sunderland, boarded him and stated that his vessel had been ashore 10 miles below the S. W. Point of Anticosti, and was making water.

MARRIED. On Thursday, the 11th inst., at the Cathedral, by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Montreal, SALWEY BROWN, Esq., to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of W. STEVENSON, Esq., of this city.

At Port Hope, on the 8th instant, ROBERT ARMOUR, Esq., Barrister at Law, of Port Hope, son of the Rev. S. ARMOUR, Rector of Cavan, to MARIANNE BURTON, daughter of the Rev. E. J. BURTON, Prebendary of Dysart, Ireland.

DIED. In Montreal, on the 13th instant, MARTHA, wife of THOMAS MOLSON, Esq., aged 52 years. At Niagara, on the 4th inst., Mrs. WALTER DAVIDSON.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, THIS DAY, the 18th MAY. UNPAID LETTERS will be received to SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX O'CLOCK, P. M. Post-Office, Quebec, 11th May, 1848.

AUCTION. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. HORSE, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SADDLES, &c. &c. &c. Will be sold, on FRIDAY next, 19th instant, at the residence of J. R. ECKART, Esq., Mount Pleasant: A QUANTITY of Household Furniture—consisting of Mahogany Card, Loo and Dining Tables, Sideboard, Clock, Sofa, Stools, Chiffonier, Book Case, Chairs, Wardrobes, Fenders and Fire Irons, Bedsteads, Chests of Drawers, Wash-stands, Cooking and other Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

A new GJ Octave, Brilliant Toned PIANO, Lemuel Gilbert, Boston, Maker—with music stand and stool to match. An excellent light Phantom; do. Cart, patent axes; Family Sleigh, complete with Skins, Harness, Saddles, Bridles and Stable Furniture.

—ALSO—A lot of Garden Tools, Wheelbarrow, &c., Flower Pots and Stands. Sale at ONE O'CLOCK precisely, B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 18th May, 1848.

ENGLISH CHEESE, PER OCEAN QUEEN. CHEDDAR, BERKELEY, QUEEN'S ARMS, TRUCKLES and PINES. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

Quebec Bank. NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the BANK, on MONDAY the 5th of JUNE next, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK, when a statement of the affairs of the Corporation will be submitted, and when the Election of Directors for the ensuing twelve months will take place. By Order of the Board, NOAH FREER, Cashier. Quebec, 10th May, 1848.

REMOVED. THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public, that he has removed to those large and spacious premises, No. 2, ST. JOHN STREET, opposite to the Grocery Store of Mr. George Hall, and being about to make extensive alterations in the front building, the business will be carried on in the workshops in rear, where all orders will be carefully and punctually attended to. THOS. ANDREWS, Tin and Copper Smith. 1 m. Quebec, 11th May, 1848.

ICE. THE Subscriber is prepared to supply Families and Inn-keepers with ICE delivered at their residences. For particulars apply to J. MUSSON, 6 Quebec, 10th May, 1848.

For Sale, A LONDON MADE, SQUARE PIANO, second hand, but a good Instrument. Apply at Dr. MACDONALD'S residence, first House, St. John's suburbs. Quebec, 3rd May, 1848.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber, having leased one-half of L that large and extensive LUMBERING ESTABLISHMENT, known as HIBERNIA COVE, is prepared to make advances on Timber, Deals and Staves placed therein for sale. FRANCIS BOWEN, Broker. Quebec, 4th May, 1848.

A FRENCH GOVERNESS is required for a Finishing School in Canada West, to whom a salary will be given according to qualifications. Letters of application, stating terms, &c. addressed to Mrs. POPE, PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, will be attended to. 20th April, 1848.

REED & MEAKINS, Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

WANTED, TWO PROTESTANT LADS, about 15 years of age, for a RETAIL STORE.—Must speak French and English, and write a good hand. Apply at the Office of this paper. Quebec, 11th April, 1848.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS. Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HAVESSEL.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. THE Subscriber begs to thank the Militarily and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage. The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c., having just received per "DOUGLAS," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate charge. H. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 13th Oct., 1847.

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THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE UPON LIVES and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased ANNUITIES whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either WITH or WITHOUT participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.

Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole Term of Life.

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Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local Agents. Agents and Medical Officers already appointed:

- Brantford.....William Muirhead....
Cobourg.....James Cameron....
Colborne.....Robert M. Boucher....
Dundas.....{ Dr. James Hamilton
{ George Scott,
London.....{ Dr. Alex. Anderson,
{ Frederick A. Willson
Montreal.....{ Dr. S. C. Sewell...
{ David Buchan...
Paris.....{ Malcolm Cameron...
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Port Sarnia.....Lachlan Bell...
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{ Dr. Geo. Herricke...
St. Catharines.....William Lapointere...
Toronto.....{ Dr. Samuel J. Stratford...
{ Dr. Geo. Herricke...
Woodstock.....{ Dr. Samuel J. Stratford...
{ Dr. Geo. Herricke...

By order of the Board, THOMAS M. SIMONS, Secretary, Hamilton. Forms of Application, together with any additional information, can be obtained by application at the Office of

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